

tells me that *H. glabra* was collected on waste ground on a wharf at Bangor, Maine, July 7, 1903, *A. S. Pease*, no. 2634, in *Herb. New Engl. Bot. Cl.*, and *A. H. Moore*, no. 1150, in *Gray Herb.* The related *H. cinerea* DC. was collected on sands along Green Bay, Wisconsin, in 1870 by Dr. J. M. Antoine, who sent material to Asa Gray. *H. cinerea* is also adventive in California.—
JOSEPH MONACHINO, New York City, New York.

NOTES ON MINNESOTA PLANT LIFE

OLGA LAKELA

ALOPECURUS PRATENSIS L., previously collected in the state from an experimental plot, has become established in Duluth. The specimen no. 5325 was collected from a large colony in a brookside meadow west of Woodland Ave. at Elizabeth St. Westward toward Chester Park School the meadow adjoins a cultivated hay field, but no other colonies of the species were found in the area.

FESTUCA RUBRA L. var. *HETEROPHYLLA* (Lam.) Mut. was discovered growing in shade under natural birch and pine on Dr. E. W. Bohannon's lot adjoining the grounds of the Duluth State Teachers College. The bright green tufts of the filamentous basal leaves first were noted in the fall of 1942. The plants flowered in early July of 1943, coll. nos. 5308 and 5320. They best fit the description of the above variety in Hitchcock's *Manual of the Grasses of the United States*.

CAREX CONOIDEA Schkuhr occurs in Duluth. The colony was discovered at the bottom of a shallow moist ditch along Highway 61, North Shore of Lake Superior, about one and one-half miles northeast of Lester River, where specimens no. 5339 were collected. A search for additional colonies failed due to the cutting of the roadside vegetation late in July. In the University of Minnesota Herbarium the species is represented by a single previous collection from Goodhue Co. in southeastern part of the state. Thus, the Duluth station extends the range of the species to southern St. Louis County.

CAREX CRAWEI Dewey, coll. nos. 5322 and 5349 constitute a record for the state. Although Minnesota lies within the range

of distribution of this species, no other collections are known. Conway MacMillan's¹ inclusion of the species in the flora of Minnesota Valley is not substantiated by specimens. The Duluth station is located in the same meadow where *Alopecurus pratensis*, loc. cit. was collected. The plants were associated with *Carex aurea* Nutt.

CAREX FLAVA L. appears to be restricted to northeastern Minnesota. The single previous collection in the University Herbarium was made in 1878 at Little Marais in Lake County. Farther inland from Lake Superior the species has been encountered in several localities. Coll. nos. 4586, 4734 and 4795 were made at the Springs, a wayside picnic station, on Tofte-Isabella Road in Lake County. The plants were growing on mossy sides of a creek arising from the springs and flowing into a small nearby lake. Another Lake County station came into attention on the shores of a lake at Superior National Forest Lodge on Ely-Finland Road. There the specimen no. 4804 was collected. In St. Louis County a colony was discovered at the mouth of a creek entering Pequaywan Lake in Cloquet Valley Forest, coll. no. 4202, first erroneously referred to *C. cryptolepis* Mackenzie.

SISYRINCHIUM GRAMINOIDES Bicknell is an interesting discovery in Duluth. On July 5, 1943, during a collecting trip on the North Shore of Lake Superior within the city limits, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Gregg first found the plant on the grassy roadside slope of Highway 61 about one and one-half miles from Lester River. My interest was aroused when I noticed Dr. Gregg carrying a different-looking *Sisyrinchium*, one with peduncled spathes. We walked back to locate the plants. From the few scattered clusters I sparingly collected a specimen for a record. However, a little farther on toward Duluth on the same roadside we came to a colony of several square yards of closely clustered plants in full flower. Coll. nos. 5340, 5353, and 5396 were made at different times for maturing fruits. The flowers are violet and the plants darken a little on drying. The old leaf-bases become loose and shreddy in maturity; during anthesis they are very conspicuous. The locality of the colony is the same as that

¹ MacMillan, Conway. The Higher Seed-Producing Plants of Minnesota Valley Minn. Geol. Nat. Hist. Surv. Bot. Ser. I. p. 119. 1892.

of *Carex conoidea*, loc. cit. In different Floras and Manuals Minnesota is included within the range of the species, but it is not known to occur elsewhere in the state. There are no previous specimens in the University Herbarium.

FILIPENDULA ULMARIA (L.) Maxim. is so well established on the North Shore of Lake Superior near Lakewood Station that it is difficult to associate it with introduced plants of European or Asiatic origin. Whether the species grows along water courses or in borders of swamps, it exerts local dominance. The two forms occur together in the same colonies. Coll. nos. 5261, 5415, and 5481 represent the typical form characterized by short white pubescence on the lower surface of the leaves. In a colony situated in a swampy creek bed on Lake Superior terrace, Highway 61 at the junction of Lakewood Road, var. *denudata* (Presl) Beck is more numerous than the typical form, coll. nos. 5480. Many individuals in the colony are intermediate as to leaf-pubescence in having on a single stem leaves that appear wholly white on the lower side, or wholly green and others mottled with white and green, as in coll. no. 5482. A double sterile form, obviously a recent garden escape, occurs in another locality about eight miles north of Duluth on Highway 53 about one mile west of Jackson School. The colony is established in a border of an *Alnus* swamp, coll. no. 5426, and occurs with well-growing plants of *Sorbaria sorbifolia* (L.) A. Br.

OXALIS EUROPAEA Jordan occurs along borders of flower beds in East Duluth. It also was discovered in undergrowth of Tischer Creek woods in Hunters Park, coll. no. 5404. There are no previous collections from the state in the University Herbarium.

ANGELICA ATROPURPUREA L. occurs commonly in east central part of the state. Coll. no. 5447 extends the range of the species to East Beaver Bay, Lake County. A colony grows on the shore of Lake Superior at the Johnson's Resort.

LOBELIA INFLATA L., coll. no. 4543, was made at Crane Lake on the grounds of the Randolph Resort. It extends¹ the range of the species from east-central Minnesota to Canadian border lakes in St. Louis County.

¹ See McVaugh, Rogers. Studies in the Taxonomy and Distribution of Eastern North American Species of *Lobelia*. RHODORA 38: 323, fig. 20. 1936.

CAMPANULA GLOMERATA L., not previously collected in the state, was discovered in a young growth of *Populus balsamifera* L. on Highway 61, less than a mile from the Lakewood Road. The tall and coarse plants appeared startlingly strange, but a single flower in the fruiting specimens betrayed their natural affinities, thus aiding in field identification at least to the generic category. Coll. no. 5416 was made from the colony.

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE,
Duluth, Minnesota.

GERANIUM NERVOSUM.—Dr. L. R. Abrams of Stanford University has drawn attention to an error in our recent revision¹ of the perennial species of *Geranium* of the United States and Canada. Through a regrettable oversight we took up (on p. 22) the name *G. strigosius* St. John, although two earlier available names are plainly listed as synonyms in the accompanying bibliography of this species. Accordingly, it now becomes necessary to reinstate the name *G. nervosum* Rydb., and to relegate *G. strigosius* St. John (published originally as *G. strigosior*) to synonymy.—
G. NEVILLE JONES, University of Illinois.

¹ RHODORA 48: 5-26; 32-53. 1943.

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